

REMARKS

Claims 1-5, 8-12, 14, and 15, are pending and stand rejected. Claims 1, 8, 14, and 15 have been amended.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 USC §103

Claims 1-5, 8-12, 14, and 15 were rejected under Section 103 as being unpatentable over USPN 6,029,182 issued to Nehab in view of USPN 6,584,480 issued to Ferrel.

Nehab discloses a Web site retrieval driver that performs the following tasks:

(1) launches the Web reader to connect to the World Wide Web via the connection, (2) retrieves the Web site address information and Web site commands, (3) instructs the Web reader to access the Web site based on the Web site address information and Web site commands, (4) downloads Web site data from the Web site based on the Web site commands, (5) stores the Web site data in a linear document, (6) repeats steps 1 through 5 until all addresses in the stored Web site address information have been accessed, and (7) formats the linear document into a personalized document based on the format information.

Nehab, Abstract. The web site address information is stored in container (76) whose contents are listed in window (87). Nehab, Fig. 9B. Upon selection of print command (81), a WebFormatter downloads all data from addresses in container (76), formats the data, creates RTF (Rich Text format) files storing the downloaded data and then prints the RTF files. Nehab, col. 16, lines 21-27. The order in which the addresses are input into container (76) "denotes the order in which the data in the URLs is processed by the WebFormatter." Nehab col. 15, lines 59-65. A user can rearrange the ordering of the URLs in container (76) through a drag and drop operation so that the URLs can be processed in a desired order. Nehab, col. 16, lines 15-21. Nehab's container 76 then includes references in the form of URLs to graphics from multiple web servers.

Smith is directed to a document management and production system. See Smith, title. Smith's discusses documents that are:

represented as collections of logical components, or "objects", that may be combined and physically mapped onto a page-by-page layout. Stored objects are organized, accessed and manipulated through a database management system. At a minimum, objects contain basic information-bearing constituents such as text, image, voice or graphics.

Objects may also contain further data specifying appearance characteristics, relationships to other objects, and access restrictions.

Smith, Abstract. A given object can contain a "layout attribute" that indicates its placement in a document. Smith, col. 3, lines 6-10.

Claims 1-5 and 8-12: Claim 1 is directed to a method for creating a customized composition at an assembling web site and recites the following acts:

1. receiving a request for a single composition, the composition being a file to include references to access a plurality of graphics, each graphic accessible from one of a plurality of different sources;
2. obtaining, for each of the plurality of different sources, the reference to the graphic accessible from that source; and
3. creating the single composition that includes each reference and information for positioning each referenced graphic on a sequence of pages generated by processing the composition.

In rejecting Claim 1 the Examiner interprets the claim in such a manner that "the designer of the composition adds the positional information to each component." It is noted that The Examiner uses the term "component" in place of the term "graphic" as recited in Claim 1. The Examiner also infers that Claim 1 would be patentable over the references if could instead be interpreted such that "the claim language is meant to describe positioning information that is attached to each reference prior to retrieval.

The Applicant respectfully submits that the Examiner's interpretation of Claim 1 is flawed. The positional information is not added to each "component." Instead, the information for positioning is included as part of the composition. The composition is a file that includes references to each of the graphics. The composition does not include the graphics themselves. Consequently, the information for positioning is a component of the composition and is not added to the graphics.

Consequently, neither Nehab nor Smith teaches the act of "creating the single composition that includes each reference and information for positioning each referenced graphic on a sequence of pages generated by processing the composition."

For at least this reason Claim 1 is patentable over Nehab and Ferrel as are Claims 2-5 and 8-12 which depend from Claim 1.


Claims 14 and 15: Claim 14 is directed to a program product comprising computer readable code for causing a system to implement the method of Claim 1. Claim 15 is directed to a system for implementing the method of Claim 1. For at least the same reasons Claim 1 is patentable over Nehab and Ferrel, so are Claims 14 and 15.

CONCLUSION

Claims 1-5, 8-12, 14, and 15 are felt to be in condition for allowance. Consequently, early and favorable action allowing these claims and passing the application to issue is earnestly solicited. The foregoing is believed to be a complete response to the outstanding Office Action.

Respectfully submitted,
Shell S. Simpson

By


Jack H. McKinney
Reg. No. 45,685

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